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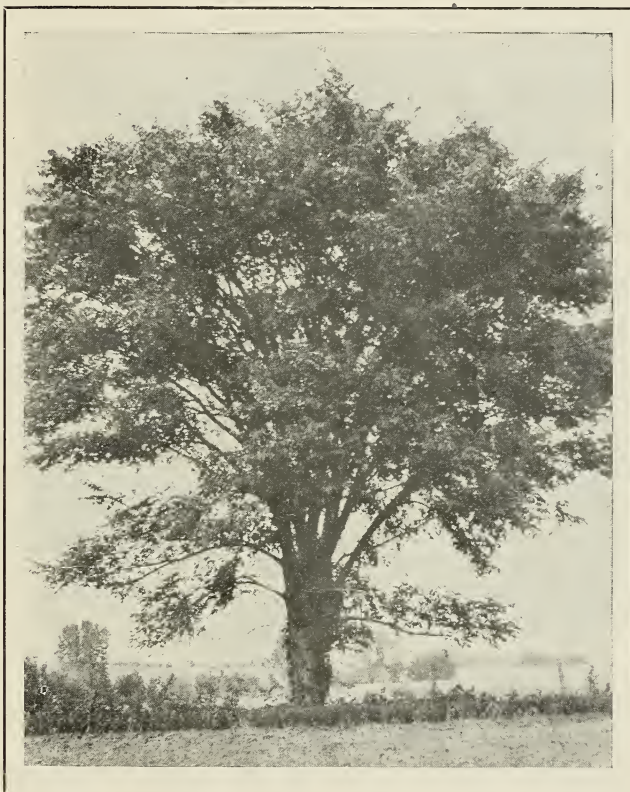
U. S. Department of Agriculture

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TREES

AND

How To Grow Them



THE CRETE NURSERIES

CRETE, NEBRASKA

ESTABLISHED 1872

GUARANTEE

WE GUARANTEE ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION

***I**F THE goods we send you do not arrive in the best of order and to be of the highest grade as represented, simply return any unsatisfactory purchase within three days after you receive it, in the same manner in which it was received, and we will return to you the full amount that you paid for the stock together with the cost of transportation both ways.*

J. A. LOTHROP,

General Manager The Crete Nurseries

TREES AND HOW TO GROW THEM

(A bulletin prepared for western tree growers by the special-service department of The Crete Nurseries.)

Nine-tenths of the trees lost annually are lost either from lack of intelligent care or from lack of care altogether. It is a peculiar fact that results are often expected from neglected trees that would be considered impossible from other crops or from live stock under similar conditions. Trees carelessly or ignorantly cared for are costly to you and damaging to us. You not only lose the money and labor you put into them, but failure often discourages you from further planting. Your failure is likewise discouraging to your friends and neighbors and to that extent impairs the development of the country.

Man is naturally a tree loving being. Trees furnish him with both shade and fruit; they give him protection from the cold blasts of winter and the heat of summer. Trees appeal to the finer senses of a man and make him feel that life is worth the living. Trees often make the difference between a mere "place to live" and a "home."

It is because of these facts; because we want to see the middle west full of happy homes; because we want to see the west developed, and nothing will further this development faster than the successful growing of trees; because we want to see the lover of trees not merely a planter of trees but a grower of trees, that we have searched our forty years of tree growing and give you here the benefit of our experience during all these years.

PACKING AND TRANSPORTATION.

Actuated by his desire to help his customers attain success, the average nurseryman endeavors to pack his trees and have them reach his customers in condition to grow, not only as a point of commercial honor, but as the one condition of his business success. Your order when it leaves our hands and passes into the hands of the railroad or express company has been packed in the very best condition. It has either been boxed, or packed in burlap and the tops strawed. If the package is properly packed the branches will not be broken or rubbed and practically no roots should be broken. An invoice notifying you that the trees have been shipped goes forward on the same train if your goods are shipped by express and the trees should be at your station by the time you receive your invoice. If they come by freight they will take several days longer, depending on your location. Get your trees at once. Do not let them lay around in the sun and wind for several days, and then if they are all dried out blame the nursery or the express company. The nurseryman wants to be fair to you, so please be fair to him. If the bundle is not in good condition have the express agent make such a notation on your receipt and then write the nurseryman at once. The time to take up such questions in regard to damage and loss is at that time, and not after a season of neglect to write back to the shipper that his trees were weak in vitality. It is simply a question of business honor and honesty between yourself and the nurseryman.

WHERE TO PLANT.

While the commercial orchardists in most districts prefer a northeasterly slope, the family orchard should be near the house without reference to the slope: in other words, do not put a family orchard on the remote corner of the farm, simply to take advantage of a northeasterly slope. A hilltop is the place for an

orchard, under most conditions, and it is rare indeed that an orchard situated in a narrow valley is ever profitable. The principle reason for this is that the hilltop affords both air and soil drainage. Every farmer and fruit grower has often observed that the last frosts in spring and the first in autumn always occur in the little ravines and low ground where the air is comparatively quiet, while the surrounding hill will be several degrees warmer. These frosts are caused by the cold air which settles into them and cannot escape. A slight elevation is often sufficient to afford effective air drainage, and every little ravine need not be avoided. It is those locations which have no outlet to lower land that are objectionable. Cold air flows like water, and where a ravine opens into a valley or into a space where there is considerable air movement then the chances for frost injury are lessened. Where you have good air drainage you also have good water drainage, and one is as important as the other. You cannot make trees grow when they have "wet feet."

TREATMENT OF TREES WHEN RECEIVED.

Bundles should be promptly opened and the roots soaked in water. While waiting to plant, it is well to bury the trees and plants in ground, temporarily, in such manner that the moist, mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots and trunks and thoroughly protect them from the air. If by reason of delay, the trees should be shriveled when received, they can be brought out in safety burying them entirely in moist earth, root, body and branches, for two or three days. It sometimes happens that the weather, after planting, is very unfavorable; the evaporation may be very rapid. Trees that have just been planted can take up but very little moisture from the ground, no matter how much water you apply, until they have made granulations for new root growth. Under such conditions, the sap

within the trees or plants may be rapidly exhausted before granulations have formed and a fresh supply of sap is taken up. Perhaps the tree does not leaf out, or perhaps it comes out with small, delicate leaves and then the hot dry winds damage the trees. Under such conditions, these trees can be saved by boxing in the trunks with 6x6 fencing. Fill this upright box with moist soil; wet this soil within the box three times a week. This will usually cause the trees to leaf out within ten days and to grow the season through. This method has been thoroughly tested and is of the utmost importance. It is very much cheaper to put in a little extra work and save your trees than to lose a year's time as well as the trees. Leave these boxes around the trees during the winter. In trying climates, boxing in trees is of great value in guarding against winter sun scald, so destructive to trees in the west and northwest.

TRIMMING.

Apparently the well-meaning planter dislikes to trim his trees when he receives them. He seems to feel that he is mutilating a thing of life. Perhaps he feels that it affects the looks of the trees, and so it does temporarily, but at the end of the season, the trees which are balanced up will be found to have made twice the growth of trees not trimmed. Over and over again, we have planted thousands of trees out of the same blocks and same lots as those shipped to our customers, and have found in our experience that a judicious shortening of the top, to strike a balance between top growth and root system, was immensely helpful; first, in its lessening the loss of sap by evaporation for the tree replanted, second by enabling it to endure the shock of transplanting; to more quickly establish proper conditions of growth, and finally in the course of the season to make a far stronger growth than the trees not shortened.

It is quite important that each kind of trees be trimmed in accord with its peculiar qualities. With apple trees, our habit is to shorten back something like three quarters of the growth of the side branches, leaving a dominant center so that the next set of branches will be twelve to eighteen inches above the lower set of branches. Shortening back should rarely be construed to mean to remove any of the branches. Rather shorten the branches and leave all that were on the trees when received from the nurseryman. As a rule, the nurseryman has left on the tree only a suitable number of branches to form a symmetrical head.

Cherry trees have fewer buds on the branches than the apple tree, hence the side branches of the cherry should be trimmed with reference to the number of strong, vigorous buds to each branch remaining. Sometimes buds are injured in transportation or by packing into cases. Three or four buds should be left on each branch of the cherry tree, which will leave the branch from one-half to a little more

than one-half its original length. Count the buds to determine to what point to shorten the branch.

CONTROLLING THE FORM OF THE TREE.

The planter should observe that not all buds of a branch are on the outside, nor are they all on the inside, near the center, but are distributed around the whole circumference of the twig. This is of importance to the planter. Why? Because it enables him, at will, to control the future shape of the tree. If the tree is so formed as to carry an open head, the sunlight is admitted to the center of the tree, the fruit colors better and it is more attractive, therefore in shortening the branches, it is wise to trim trees that normally have an erect habit in such manner that the last bud is an outside bud. Usually the flow of sap forces the most vigorous growth to the last bud left on the branch. Now, if the last bud is an outer bud, the effect is to give the head of the tree a spreading form. In case the form of the tree is such that the branches are unevenly distributed about the trunk, should the last bud be a side bud, then the tendency of the growth is to close the opening and give more symmetrical form. In trimming trees that have a very sprawling, spreading form, then the reverse would be the proper method, leaving an inner bud, which would assist in correcting a sprawling form of growth. It is wise in pruning a tree to train it to a growth that shall protect the trunk from sun scald, that is that the trunk of the tree may be properly protected from south and southwesterly winds.

PEACHES AND SMALL FRUITS.

The peach tree belongs to a still different type of trees and should be handled in a different manner. Most growers now prefer to head their trees rather low. The peach tree almost invariably reaches the planter in the condition of one year from the bud or in the case of the June bud, only a few months from the bud. Usually there are a goodly number of buds up and down the trunk of the peach trees, and trees that are 5 to 6 feet or 4 to 5 feet in height, may usually be cut back to perhaps thirty inches, and then the buds at the base of each branch usually start and make a vigorous growth in the course of the season.

Plum trees are trimmed very much in accord with the suggestions given for apple trees.

Small fruit like currants and gooseberries should be severely shortened in and depend for the season's growth on the lower buds. This is peculiarly true in the handling of ornamentals, roses and shrubs. They should be cut back in proportion to the plant and root system. Roses, in the condition ordinarily received, should be cut back to within six inches of the ground, and then depend on starting some vigorous shoots from near the surface of the ground. Frequently in trying to supply all the branches to the tip with sap, the root system which has been lessened by the shock of dig-



TREES MUST BE TRIMMED WHEN PLANTED.

The proper way. From left to right of photo. Whitney crab trimmed, Extra Select Ironclad apple not trimmed. The same trimmed. Select Grade apple trimmed, Extra Select cherry trimmed. The same not trimmed. Extra Select yearling cherry not trimmed. Peach, 6 to 7 feet, trimmed. Peach, 6 to 7 feet, and 5 to 6 feet, not trimmed. Three peaches trimmed. Extra Select plums, trimmed and untrimmed.

ging is unable to supply a sufficient amount of sap to any of the branches. Under these conditions the plant is stunted and handicapped from the outset. In contrast to this, trees properly trimmed at planting time, frequently make a growth of twenty-four to forty inches the same season set. Over and over in our orchards we have had trees put on a growth of thirty to fifty inches the first season, this of course when the trees were properly planted and thoroughly cultivated, giving them every opportunity to do their best.

These suggestions are supremely important also in the planting of shade trees.

TRUNK PROTECTION OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE.

To lessen the evaporation from the trunk of the tree and damage from the heat of the sun and also the effects of the aridity of the wind, we have for some years adopted the method of protecting the trunks of trees with wooden veneeds, corn stalks, cloth, heavy paper (never black paper), or anything that would lessen the effect of the sun on the trunk. It should be remembered that trees are grown closely in the nursery row; that in the nursery they are protected by each other. When transplanted into the open ground, the bark often times suffers severely, the same as your arm would sunburn, if you should roll up your sleeves in midsummer.

HOW TO PLANT.

After having thoroughly plowed the ground, and done all that can be done by plowing, pulverizing and harrowing, part of the hand labor of digging holes can be saved by cross-marking and then running the lister to the utmost depth possible to attain, then planting the trees at the intersection of the crossmarking. In semi-arid regions, it is well to plant fruit trees six or eight inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row. In digging the hole be sure that there is enough room for the roots to take their natural shape, and in planting be especially careful that the fine fibrous roots are well spread out. In filling the soil around the roots the important object to keep in mind is to leave no holes or large air spaces where the roots can dry out. Every bit of space in the hole must be filled with soil and the only way this can be done is to have the soil fine and put it in a little at a time. Press the dirt in firmly with the hands as the filling process proceeds.

Our habit is to plant without the use of water, until the earth has been filled in three inches over the roots, and thoroughly tramped. Leave a basin surrounding the tree. If the soil is not sufficiently moist, add two pails of water to a tree. After this water has soaked away, then cover this wet surface with three or four inches of earth, leaving the surface loose. Never tramp the wet soil. Plow and cultivate the ground in such manner that the slope of the ground is toward the tree, then heavy dash-

ing summer showers throws an increased percentage of water to the trees. After cultivation, ultimately and gradually allow the ground to become level.

MULCHING.

Cultivation gives the best mulch of all. If you can give perfect cultivation, you have the best possible mulch. If circumstances are such that you cannot, or will not do this, then mulch with stable litter or any material that will retain the moisture.

WINDBREAKS.

Every orchard should have a windbreak on the south. Nothing is more injurious to successful fruiting than our hot south winds. A windbreak on the north is also desirable if the orchard is very much exposed. We do not however advise surrounding an orchard with windbreaks as in so doing you shut off air drainage.

AFTER CULTURE.

In the first two years lies much of the secret of success with trees and plants. We find that most people plant trees, but we regret that very many neglect them afterwards. In the growing of nursery stock, particularly apple and forest seedlings, where we have been desirous of getting the utmost possible growth in one season, we found that in the middle of summer it was advantageous to cultivate as frequently as once in four days, that the trees that were cultivated six or seven times a month gave as a result at the end of the season a larger percentage of No. 1 plants than blocks of stock less frequently cultivated. We would suggest however, that with most planters, cultivation once a week would answer fairly well, or oftener, if there should be a shower of rain between, to crust the surface. During that portion of the summer when rain does not fall and crusted surface is not developed, three times a month will often times secure fair results. It is our belief, based on thirty-five years' experience, that the aeration of soil that goes with frequent cultivation helps to develop an increased amount of plant food. Our own orchards have been cultivated ten to twenty times yearly, and where orchards were over laden with fruit and the season was very dry, we have sometimes cultivated the surface as often as once each way weekly.

In the extremely dry season of 1894, we secured a crop of four hundred bushels of apples per acre in one of our orchards, maintaining a suitable degree of moisture by frequent cultivation. Although that season was extremely dry, the last days of August, we found on examination a good degree of moisture up to within two inches of the surface. At Benton Harbor, Michigan, during a certain season, there was not rain enough to wet the ground to a depth to exceed an inch from the 28th day of May till the 14th day of September. Mr. Roland Morrill cultivated his eighty-acre peach orchard forty consecutive working days, using

STOCK GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN PERFECT CONDITION.

Breed's weeders. Four teams cultivated the eighty acres of orchard once each day, six days in the week for forty days. The results were most happy and entirely satisfactory to Mr. Morrill. Whereas his neighbors' orchards suffered very seriously from the unnatural drouth, his own orchard went through in such form that his trees retained their full measure of vitality and the next year gave him a crop that sold for \$35,000 from eighty acres. His peach trees averaged eight bushels per tree.

WHAT TIME IN THE SEASON TO CEASE CULTIVATION.

The object of this intensive cultivation is to carry an orchard as the railroad runs an express train, at full speed, and then by the application of the brakes the momentum of the train is stopped at the proper point, at the station; so the orchard is pushed to a vigorous growth until the First of August, then as a rule, cultivation should cease. Sometimes conditions as to weed growth or moisture are such that it is admissible to continue cultivation until the middle of August; other seasons it is wise to check cultivation by the middle of July and allow the development of light weed growth, which shall assist in checking the rapid or unripe growth and cause the trees to ripen in season to be ready for the first autumnal freeze. In a general way trees should be cultivated later the first season after planting than after they have attained such a vigorous root system, as to create a liability to too late growth and unripe wood.

In the handling of forest trees, varieties like black locust, which normally have a very rapid growth, should be checked by midsummer, lest on account of their tendency to grow with great vigor, they may be unripe at the coming of the first autumnal freeze, and the tops may be frozen back. In the case of trees like the black locust and the catalpa, as they increase in age and growth is distributed into a larger number of branches, there is less liability to unripe

growth and damage from premature cold. Trees that are heavily branched ripen earlier than those which are pushing long shoots.

Under arid or semi-arid conditions, it is not wise to seed down the orchard at any time. We are still cultivating our thirty-six-year-old orchards from eight to twelve times each season.

RABBITS.

Do not fail to guard the young trees against rabbits. The protection given to guard against sun scald will perform a dual purpose of guarding against rabbits, or in case this has not been done, as in case of forest trees where the number of trees is so large it is not convenient to tie up each tree, then it is well to remember that the rabbit has a sensitive nose and can be kept away by applying with a swab a combination of blood, soap and tobacco; sometimes we have added red pepper or crude carbolic acid or any offensive substance. The use of a slight amount of flour in the combination makes it more adhesive and less liable to wash off.

WINTER MULCHING.

Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries should be heavily mulched before winter sets in. Stable litter is usually the most convenient for currants and gooseberries. We use straw in the raspberry plantations. In the case of these plants, we allow the straw to remain on the rows the entire season with the result that it checks the growth of weeds and retains the major portion of the moisture for the benefit of the plantation. Since adopting this method we have never failed to secure a crop of fruit. Fortunately the raspberry and blackberry plants blossom so very late in the season that they are rarely or never injured by late spring freezes.

SPRAYING.

The subject of spraying is of such magnitude that we cannot attempt to touch upon it here. Write to your State Experiment Station for their bulletins on this subject.

Extra Select Stock of Greatest Importance

In a long nursery experience nothing has surprised us more than the idea some people have that cheap, inferior nursery stock will do to plant. The desire we all have to buy as reasonably as possible is legitimate, but to buy cheaply at the expense of quality is folly.

You plant a tree not in the hope of raising fruit tomorrow, but in years to come. You expect to cultivate, prune and care for it. The work of planting, cultivating and bringing into bearing inferior varieties is just as great as

that devoted to the planting of the best and most successful.

Our older orchards have been planted thirty-eight years and they give promise of many years of continued fruitfulness.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

In planting a large number of successful orchards and millions of forest trees on contracts, we have found that the best and strongest trees are by far the most successful and desirable.

TREE BREEDING

The cheapest way to propagate apple trees for example, is to secure scions from blocks of young nursery stock where they can be cut rapidly. These young trees, however, are like young children—their future quality and productive capacity are unknown.

THE NEWEST HORTICULTURE.

Because trees can not only transmit hereditary traits like human beings, but by careful selection we can eradicate objectionable characteristics and build up better types.

From one tree we picked thirty-nine bushels of fine apples. These trees are triumphs of horticultural skill, as Nebraska's famous steer, Challenger, was a triumph of scientific stock breeding.

The wisdom of propagating from trees of such wonderful capacity is at once apparent. Their tendency to extreme fruitfulness is transmitted to all their posterity. The same principle that makes it essential for farmers to perpetuate their best strains of stock, renders

it imperative for nurserymen to propagate from their most productive trees.

We are selecting to obtain strains of each variety combining three essential and desirable characteristics—**HARDINESS, VITALITY** and **FRUITFULNESS**. So we move forward, ever progressing toward the ideal type.

AS YOU SOW, SO SHALL YOU REAP.

Nature may take care of the forests, but nature is a hard master, and a highly specialized organism, such as a fruit tree, is not adapted to the struggle with its many enemies without the assistance of man. Deer roam the woodlands, far from the haunts of man, and flourish just as they have done for ages; but what would a Jersey cow do if turned out to rustle for herself on the open range? A fruit tree is no more adapted to taking care of itself than is a prize winning cow, and is in constant need of just as much tender care. There is only one way to spell **SUCCESS**. "It's up to YOU."



CRETE NURSERIES EXHIBIT AT NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

Our fruit won 58 premiums in 1905; the largest number awarded to any exhibitor. We exhibited eighty-nine varieties of fruit in the unfavorable year of 1907, and 130 varieties in 1908, and 184 varieties in 1909, winning 67 premiums thereon in 1909; also bronze medal at Paris Exhibition in 1900; gold medal at St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

THE GREATEST CARE TO PACK TRUE TO LABEL.

APPLES—Extra Select Stock

TREES THAT WILL PLEASE.

Do not confuse our stock with less carefully propagated trees such as are often sold at seemingly low price. Every tree is of such constitution, health and quality as will speak for itself on arrival, and bear fruit in years to come.

VALUES.

Extra select grade, five to six feet, each and every one a fine tree that will not fail to please, 30c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Four to five feet, \$3.00 per dozen.

Lighter trees, three to four feet, \$15.00 per 100.

***Duchess or Oldenburg.** Large; yellow with red streaks; juicy; very productive; perfectly hardy; best for cooking. August.

Early Harvest. Bright straw color; flesh nearly white; very productive. July.

Red June. Medium size; very red; a good keeper; fine erect grower; bears young and abundantly.

Ben Davis. Large; handsome; brightly striped with red; a good bearer; and a good keeper. January to April.

Gano. Similar but much superior to the Ben Davis; a tree vigorous and hardy; bears while young.

***Yellow Transparent.** Russian; medium size; pale yellow; juicy; sub-acid. August.

Grimes Golden. Fruit above the medium; rich golden yellow; quality the best; a valuable early winter apple.

***Iowa Blush.** Tree very productive; fruit small, yellow with bright mottled red blush. November to January.

Janet. Medium in size; color pale red; distinct stripes on light yellow ground; slow growth; profuse bearer.

Missouri Pippin. Large; handsome; and a fair quality; profitable orchard fruit. December to March.



BEN DAVIS APPLE TREE.

Planted Spring 1873, with a gradually increasing yield, we were enabled in 1909 to gather 39 bushels of apples from this single tree which sold for more than \$25.00.

STOCK GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN PERFECT CONDITION.

APPLES—Continued

Jonathan. A delicious and strictly dessert apple that always commands highest market prices; fruit good size; clear light color; almost covered with rich dark red on the sunny side.

***Patten's Greening.** Fruit large; green with a blush of red or brown; fruit is smooth and attractive and keeps well.

***Varieties with star are for far western and northern planting.**

***Northwestern Greening.** Tree a splendid vigorous grower and quite hardy; fruit large; green; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm; very prolific. December to March.

***Wealthy.** Almost too well known to need description; very hardy and a free grower; fine quality; very productive. October.

Winesap. One of the leading commercial varieties; deep red, good keeper.

CRAB APPLES—Extra Select Stock

No trees are hardier, more durable, or more wide variety of uses in the making of preserves and jellies, and for canning purposes.

Extra select grade, 5 to 6 feet. Our best. 4 to 5 feet.

30c each. \$3.50 per dozen.

25c each. \$3.00 per dozen.

Whitney No. 20. Large, more like a medium sized fine flavored apple. Good to eat as well as for canning and preserving. Yellowish green, red striped. A great bearer and very hardy. August.

Florence. Hardy; productive; beautiful color. We can supply other varieties also.

CHERRIES—Extra Select Stock

Cherries are especially adapted to Nebraska. They come into bearing quickly, yield abundantly, succeed universally, and are so easily grown that no one need be without this, the most popular of fruits.

HARDY ROOTS.

Our trees are all budded on Mahaleb stock which makes an exceptionally desirable root and does not sprout.

Our Extra Select trees commence bearing in two years.

One of our orchards yielded \$4.00 from single trees the sixth season after planting. At the age of eleven years single trees gave us three and one-half bushels, and eighteen years 100 quarts. We have raised single crops of 400, 500 and 700 bushels each.

We have planted more than 3,000 cherry trees in partnership commercial orchards extending from eastern Nebraska up to near the Wyoming line, and have successfully grown some of the most productive orchards in the state.

Doubtless such of our customers as reside in town will prefer to plant the extra heavy two-year-old cherry. They are the strongest and best rooted lot of two-year cherry trees we have seen in many years; straight, smooth, of the very best quality, and notwithstanding their extra vigor and quality we are prepared to furnish them at the very low price of \$5.00 per dozen. We do not advise the planting of the English Morello in southeastern Nebraska, but west of North Platte, under their arid conditions, the English Morello will be found quite healthy, a late bloomer and very productive.

Stick to these well tried, thoroughly proven varieties. Let others experiment.

Sweet varieties and Dukes will not succeed in Nebraska.

Extra heavy two-year, choice trees, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

A lighter grade, one-year, and also light two-year trees, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per hundred.

Early Richmond. The well known early red cherry. Ripens first. Very productive.

Montmorency. Ripens next. Not so productive as Early Richmond, but larger size and finer quality.

English Morello. Late, black, last to ripen. Rich for canning. Subject to shot hole fungus east of North Platte.

PLUMS—Extra Select Stock

The cultivation of plums is rapidly increasing. A family supply of this juicy fruit can be grown on a small space since they succeed best in a group or cluster where they can pollinize one another.

We have found it advantageous to mix several varieties so as to secure a continual supply of pollen during the blooming season.

PLUMS—Continued

The plum tree in Nebraska is vigorous in growth and requires cutting back each spring to prevent an overweight of fruit at the ends of long branches. Trimming back produces a stockier tree and prevents splitting.

First class trees, 5 to 6 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Medium trees, 4 to 5 feet, 40c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

Trees 3 to 4 feet, 25c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Forest Garden. Medium size; bears young and profusely. Hardy and very desirable.

Hawkeye. Very large, dark red, hardy and productive.

Wolf. Large, dark red, fine for cooking and canning because free stone. Vigorous grower. Very hardy.

Wyant. Purplish red. Large Iowa origin. Excellent quality, hardy and very productive.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

German Prune. Medium, oval; purple; juicy; rich, fine. Very productive.

Lombard. Violet red; flesh yellow and pleasant. Productive and hardy.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

Abundance. Large and beautiful. Juicy, tender, sweet. Early.

Red June. Medium to large, roundish, purplish red; good quality.

PEACHES—Extra Select Stock

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to: First—Keep the ground clean and mellow. Second—Keep the heads low—the trunks should not exceed three feet in height. Third—Give them an occasional dressing with wood ashes. Fourth—Prune every spring, shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth; this keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that there is left a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean. The fruit is borne on wood of last year's growth and hence the necessity of keeping up a good supply of vigor-

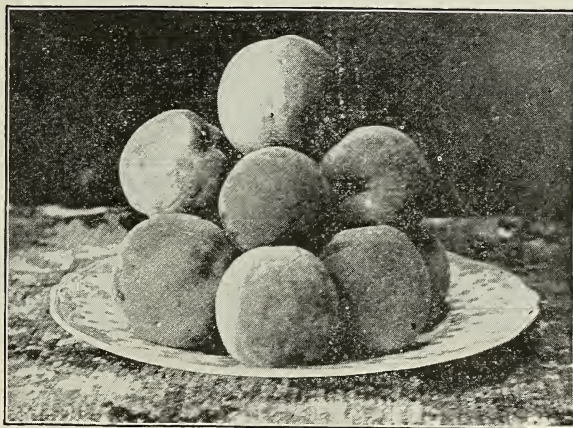


PLATE OF PEACHES.

We have planted twenty-five thousand peach trees in our commercial orchards. We send out healthy trees and hardiest varieties.

ous annual shoots all over the tree. Salt is an excellent fertilizer for peach trees; soap suds is also good. Young trees should be well mulched every spring, or kept well cultivated until about the middle of July each year. Would advise planting a good windbreak on south side of orchard.

Extra select trees, 5 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

4 to 5 feet, 20c each; \$2.25 per dozen.

3 to 4 feet, 16c each; \$1.75 per dozen.

VARIETIES.

Alexander. Tree vigorous; productive; very early; hardy.

Early Rivers. One of the best early. Season late July.

Greensboro. Second early. Free-stone. Very productive; hardy. Early August.

Champion. Large; creamy white, with red cheek; free-stone. Late August.

Elberta. Large; widely planted for commercial use. Season early September.

FREQUENT SHALLOW CULTIVATION RETAINS MOISTURE.

GRAPES—Extra Select Stock

The grape is one of the quickest and surest of small fruits. It can be planted anywhere, and hillsides, unsuited to other crops, make good vineyards. Enriching the soil with manure or any other fertilizer produces the finest fruit.

PRUNING AND COVERING.

No other fruit requires so severe pruning as the grape. Cut off three-quarters of the new wood each fall, leaving but five or six buds on each new lateral. During November cover the vines with earth, or straw and earth, as a winter protection.

AN ABUNDANCE OF ROOTS.

The vines we offer are not light stock such as could be sent by mail. The tops are well developed, with strong, healthy buds. The roots are long and heavy. Vines so equipped sometimes fruit the first season.

In the dry season of 1904 we marketed from our successful and productive vineyards, forty-five hundred and fifty baskets; a yield which amounted to about \$136 per acre. Have never had a complete failure in twenty-one years.



Note our perfect cultivation. We have not had a complete grape failure for twenty-one years.

Grape vines are graded into five grades, from Extra Select two-year to second-class one-year. Below these grades the culls are sometimes offered at \$2.00 per 100. We offer nothing but Extra Select, the highest of the five grades.

Extra Select grade, two-year Concord, 75c per dozen.

All other varieties, Extra Select two-year grade, \$1.25 per dozen.

Brighton (Red). Bunch medium to large, quite compact; flesh rich, sweet and best quality; color dark crimson.

Concord (Black). Too well known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all around grape grown; extremely hardy, vigorous and productive; will succeed almost anywhere.

Elvira (White). Pale green with yellow shade; sweet and tender.

Empire State (White). Bunch long and large; light green; tender and sweet.

Moore's Early (Black). Bunch large, berry large with heavy blue bloom; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Niagara (White). One of the leading white sorts; berry large and juicy. Vinous and sprightly, quality good.

Worden (Black). A seedling of the Concord; bunch large and compact, berry round, black with blue bloom, pulpy, juicy and very pleasant; ripens several days earlier than Concord.

PEARS—Extra Select Stock

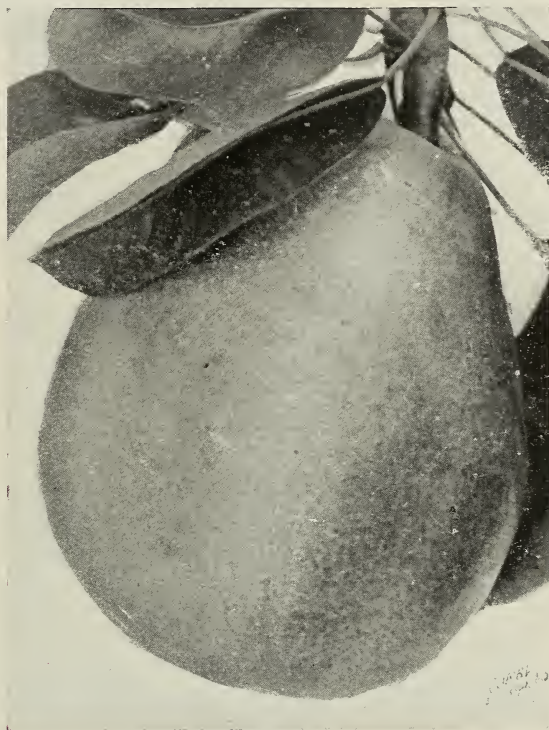
Pears, like peaches, have a tendency to put on too much wood, and should be planted in the poorest soil and most exposed situations. Do not apply manure or other fertilizer, but use an abundance of coal ashes. A wagon load to each four trees is not too much.

If pear trees are intelligently handled, fruit can be grown almost every season. We have not failed in growing pears for many years. We find that to keep them from blighting, they must be grown under such conditions as will give them a slow, well ripened growth. That means that after the first two or three years, they should not be cultivated, or but very slightly. Our bearing pear trees have not been cultivated for many years. This compels them to make slow growth, to mature their wood in autumn and guards against that rank growth which invites blight.

The following varieties will be found quite reliable:

First class trees, 5 to 6 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

4 to 5 feet, 40c each; \$4.50 per dozen.



Flemish Beauty

Flemish Beauty. Large, juicy, rich. September.

Kieffer. Vigorous grower. Should be pollinized by other varieties. Large; best for cooking. October.

Seckle. Yellowish brown; fine grained; fruit small, but fine quality. September.

Anjou. Large; rich flavor. October to January.

APRICOTS—Extra Select Stock

A beautiful and delicious fruit. The fruit ripens after the early cherries and just before the plums. Tree is as hardy as the peach and requires about the same cultivation. Blooms very early in the spring and is liable to be caught by late frost. Covering the ground heavily with straw or stable litter will hold back the fruit buds. An exposed position also retards the early bloom. In spite of the danger of frost the tree is almost worthy of cultivation for the beauty of its bloom and later its foliage. The Russian varieties are the most hardy, earliest and most productive.

5 to 6 foot trees, 50c each.

Alexander (Russian). Light orange, flecked with red; flesh tender, sweet and good quality.

STOCK GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN PERFECT CONDITION.



STRAWBERRIES—Extra Select Stock

No small fruit gives such quick and satisfactory returns and with so little care as strawberries. They are the earliest fruit to ripen, and in ordinary seasons one may have rich, luscious fruit for three or four weeks.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.

The Soil and Its Preparation. The Strawberry may be successfully grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops. The ground should be well prepared by trenching or plowing, and be properly enriched as for any garden crop. It is unnecessary to say that, if the land is wet, it must be thoroughly drained.

To Cultivate the Strawberry. For family use, we recommend planting in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between. These beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen inches apart each way, and the outside row nine inches from the alley. The beds can be kept clean and the fruit can be gathered from them without setting the feet upon them.

Covering in Winter. A slight covering of leaves or litter, will be of great service. This covering should not be placed over the plants until after the ground is frozen, usually from the middle of November till the first of December in this locality. Fatal errors are often made by putting on too much and too early. Care must also be taken to remove the covering in the spring, just as soon as the plants begin to grow.

Mulching to Keep the Fruit Clean. Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground around the plants with short hay or straw, or grass mowings from the lawn, or anything of that sort. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying or baking, and thus lengthen the fruiting season.

A bed managed in this way will give two full crops, and should then be spaded or plowed down, a new one in the meantime having been prepared to take its place.

Strawberries should always be planted in the spring. Fall planting is very unsatisfactory and unsafe. They should be planted very early in the spring, in fact almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the ground can be well worked. For this reason we ask our customers to send us their orders for strawberries very early and we will see that they are shipped at the proper time.

OLD OR UNFERTILIZED PLANTS.

Don't get plants from your neighbor's old bed. We urge this upon you, not because we have plants to sell, but for two very important reasons.

1—Strawberries are of two classes, staminate and pistillate. Pistillate varieties must be fertilized to produce fruit. The pistillate are most productive when rightly pollenized.

In nine cases out of ten your neighbor does not know which of his plants are staminate and which are pistillate. We have often seen plats of fine healthy plants taken from old beds destitute to fruit because of lack of pollenization.

2—Strawberry plants deteriorate after three years. The older the plants the smaller and more inferior the fruit. Your friend is really doing you no kindness in giving you plants from his old bed.

FREQUENT SHALLOW CULTIVATION RETAINS MOISTURE.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

SIZE OF STRAWBERRY BED.

Many persons believe a hundred or two plants sufficient for a family supply, having little idea of how small a plot that number will plant. When one reflects that an acre holds 14,000 plants set one foot apart, three feet between rows; and that five hundred plants only fill one twenty-eighth part of an acre, it is apparent that at least 500 to 1,000 plants should be set to furnish an ample family supply. The cost is very slight.

In staminate varieties, Senator Dunlap is hardiest and most productive.

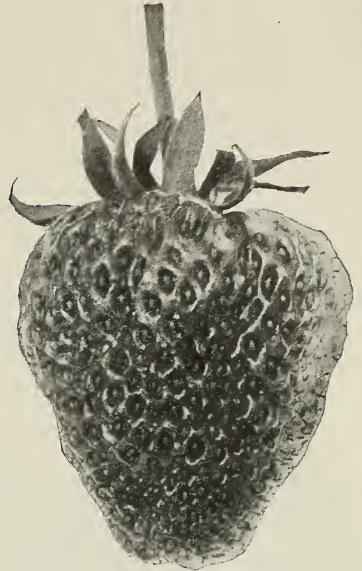
Fine, thrifty young plants; our very best, \$1.00 per 100; \$3.00 per 500; \$5.00 per 1,000. We prepay express.

Senator Dunlap. A well tested, wonderfully productive variety. One of the best for universal planting. Bright red, good size, excellent quality.

We prefer to plant staminate plants only, avoiding all trouble of pollinizing a pistillate variety. Just as well to plant the very best variety as to plant several of less merit. We therefore advise the Senator Dunlap only.

Many nurseries dig their strawberry plants in the fall and keep them in the cellar over winter. The result is that the plants are dry and almost lifeless in the spring. Our beds are situated near our packing sheds and fresh dug plants are easily obtained. We guarantee these plants to reach you in perfect condition, as we ship them immediately upon digging them.

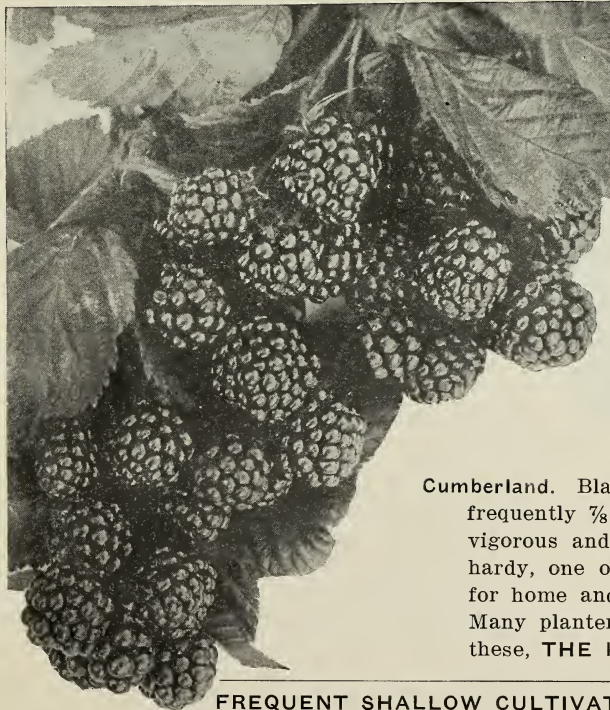
Strawberry plants should be shipped by express separate from freight orders.



DUNLAP

RASPBERRIES—Extra Select Stock

The raspberry tips we send out are strong, vigorous and healthy. In planting these tips the one essential is to follow our directions closely. Pulverize the soil thoroughly. Cover the



roots with not more than two inches of this fine soil. If you plant deeper the chances are that the new shoots will never have the strength to push through the soil. If it rains before the new shoots are through the ground see to it that a hard crust is not allowed to form. By closely following these directions you will find that the raspberry can be grown almost as easily as any other fruit.

These strong, vigorous tips, both of Cumberland, black cap, and The King, the red variety, we can supply at the low rate of 50c per dozen; 100 plants for \$3.00.

Cumberland. Black cap, largest raspberry known, fruit frequently $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. The plant is vigorous and productive, strong grower, reasonably hardy, one of the most profitable black caps both for home and market use.

Many planters enjoy the red varieties, and among these, **THE KING** is one of the most desirable.

FREQUENT SHALLOW CULTIVATION RETAINS MOISTURE.

BLACKBERRIES—Extra Select Stock

The secret of raising blackberries successfully is the straw mulch. Cultivate the plants the first summer. In the fall surround them with a straw mulch 12 inches deep. Let this remain on the ground and add to it every winter as it settles.

During the summer this mulch holds the moisture, keeping the ground underneath moist and cool. It also prevents the growth of weeds. In the winter it protects the plants.

Many of our customers are raising an abundance of blackberries by this method where previously they failed. Our own plantation handled in this manner is yielding at the rate of 100 bushels per acre.

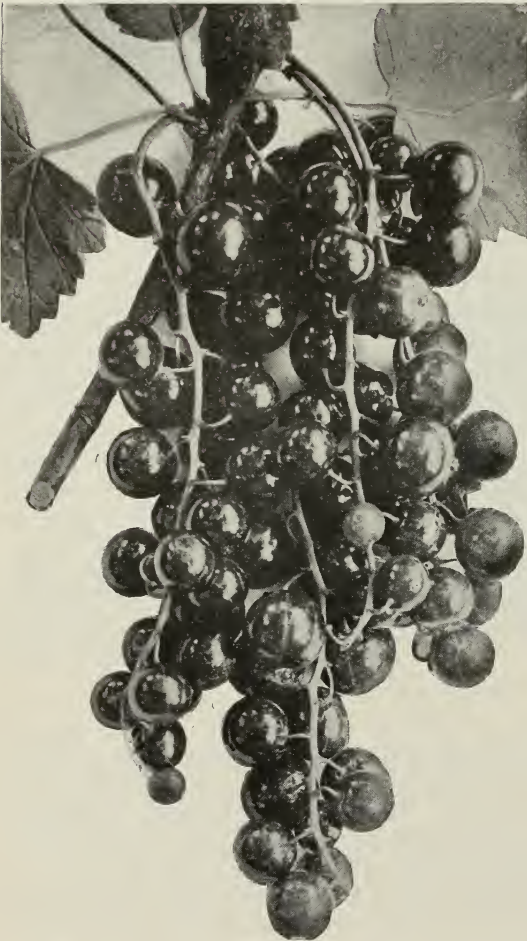
Mersereau. A fine, new, mid-season berry, valuable here. If the customer resides in southeastern Nebraska, desirable; not hardy in the west half of the state. Extra Select plants, \$1.00 per dozen.

Snyder. The best known and most universally planted blackberry of all. Exceedingly productive and very hardy. Extra select plants, 75c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

DEWBERRY—Extra Select Stock

Lucretia. A trailing variety of the Blackberry, ripening between the raspberry and blackberry. Fruit large and handsome. 75c per dozen.

CURRENTS—Extra Select Bushes



The currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. Being very hardy they do not winter kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil.

Our currants are not slips or cuttings that could be sent by mail, but are fine heavy two-year old bushes that commence bearing the second year.

Pomona and Wilder, \$1.00 per dozen. Red Dutch, 75c per dozen.

Pomona. A late, red currant of good quality. Especially esteemed by western growers.

Wilder. A fine new currant. Bunches and berries of large size. Bright red color. Splendid quality.

Red Dutch. The old well known, standard red variety.

GOOSEBERRIES Extra Select Bushes

As in the case with currants, our gooseberries are heavy, well rooted, two-year old bushes, that commence bearing the second year.

Houghton. The well known red gooseberry, productive and of good quality.

Downing. Berry very large, and of light green color. A handsome, productive bush. Berries hang thick in close rows underneath.

Extra select grade. Fine heavy bushes. Houghton, \$2.00 per dozen; Downing, \$2.50 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS

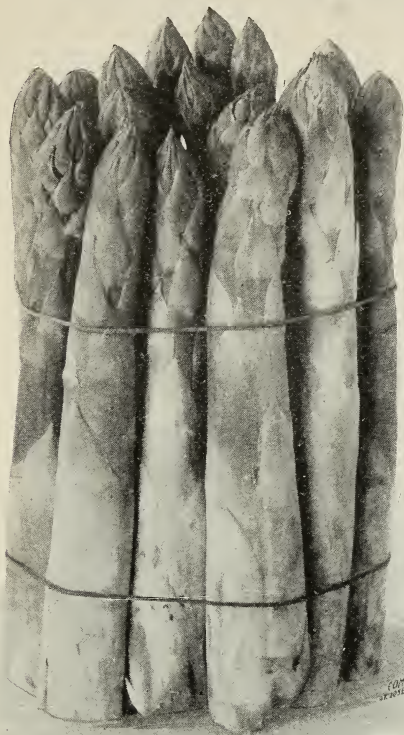
DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING ASPARAGUS.

Prepare the ground by trenching to the depth of two feet, mixing each layer of soil, as turned over, with two or three inches of well-rotted manure. For private use or for marketing on a small scale, beds should be formed 5 feet wide, with three rows planted in each, one in the middle, and one on each side, a foot from the edge; the distance of the plants in the rows, 9 inches; the alleys between the beds should be two feet wide. In planting, a line is set and a cut made, a little slanting, to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, according to the size of the plants. The plants are then laid against the side of the trench, at the distance already named—9 inches—care being taken to properly spread the roots. The crown or top of the plant should be covered about 2 inches. In a week or so after planting the beds should be touched over slightly with a sharp steel rake, which will destroy the germinating weeds.

It requires about 100 plants for family supply.

Conover's Colossal. 10 for 50c. 100 for \$1.50.

Palmetto. 10 for 50c. 100 for \$1.50.



RHUBARB (or Pie Plant)

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie making and stewing. Set the plants so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

Strong two-year old plants, \$1.00 per dozen.

HAVE YOU A FRIEND *who is interested in growing trees? You can do him no greater service than telling him about this catalog and have him to write us for a copy.*

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT



A great many people are beginning to realize that by expending a little time and study they can have well-kept and attractive grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property. If the grounds surrounding the house are extensive, beautiful effects can be produced by planting shade trees, shrubs, vines and flowers according to some pre-arranged plan. If the grounds are small, a few shrubs such as the Altheas, Hydrangeas, Spireas and other sorts can be used to good advantage. Vines trained over porches, trellises, fences, etc., can be made very effective at a small cost and give great comfort and satisfaction not only to yourself, but your neighbors. Real estate owners who have vacant property to sell are beginning to plant fine trees and shrubs, knowing that they can secure a larger percentage on their investment when the ground is sold, as purchasers will pay more for a fine looking lot than one given over to unsightly surroundings. We would also emphasize the fact that you should **buy none but the best**. Few people realize the importance of getting started right. A little thought will convince you that it is not the quantity, but the quality that counts. Buy none but the best stock, properly grown by reliable nurserymen, who have given their best thought to the careful propagation and best varieties. We have a large stock of all kinds of shade trees, ornamental shrubs, etc., that has been selected with the greatest care and attention, both as to variety and quality.

HOW TO PLANT.

A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. Trees and the larger shrubs may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from it. This will secure light, air and a good view from the house. In laying out the grounds, take into consideration economy in labor, and make as few walks as possible. Upright shrubs, roses and flowers should be planted in clumps, each kind by itself, and avoid making the lawn look like a checkerboard. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants pruned annually. Mass the trees and beds on the boundaries so as to leave a broad space for the lawn, and where there is a pretty view leave an opening. Where there is an unsightly object, conceal it by planting trees or climbing vines. Do not plant large trees near the house, except enough on the sunny side for shade.

FREQUENT SHALLOW CULTIVATION RETAINS MOISTURE.

ORNAMENTAL TREES--Continued

Plant shrubs and small trees twice as thick as they should be when fully grown. This will make a good showing at once, and when the growth of the plants has made them too thick, some should be taken out. It will not do to plant so little that years must elapse before a fine effect can be produced, but by planting a surplus at first, they can gradually be taken out.

VINES.

Should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or trained on posts, trellises, arbors or stakes placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

Groups of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark or foliage, and groups of flowering trees and shrubs, are highly effective when in blossom and should be more generally planted.



(UNBE
ST JOSEPH MO

Norway Maple.

Catalpa Speciosa. Hardy and a rapid grower; has beautiful broad deep green leaves and large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree. 6 to 8 feet, 25c.

American Linden. A rapid growing, large size tree, forming a broad round-topped head; a splendid street or lawn tree. 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Continued

American White Ash. The well known native tree; tall, very straight; with broad, round head and dense foliage. 6 to 8 feet, 25c.

European White Birch. A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering it very effective for lawns. 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

American White Elm. A magnificent tree with drooping, spreading branches; one of the grandest of our native trees. If you wish a tree that will be a source of pleasure to yourself and the future generation plant the elm. 9 to 10 feet, 50c; 7 to 8 feet, 35c; 6 to 7 feet, 25c.

Black Locust. A native tree of large size, and rapid growth. Flowers are white and very fragrant, appearing in June. 5 to 6 feet, 25c.

Norway Maple. A large handsome tree, with broad deep green foliage; scarlet in the fall; a valuable tree for lawns, parks and streets. 7 to 8 feet, 50c.

Soft Maple. A rapid growing tree of large size; foliage dark green above and silver beneath. 9 to 10 feet, 35c; 7 to 8 feet, 25c.

Box Elder. Large spreading tree of rapid growth, very hardy. 7 to 8 feet, 25c; 6 to 7 feet, 20c; 4 to 5 feet, 15c.

Carolina Poplar. Pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth; leaves large, glossy and deep green; valuable for street planting on account of its rapid growth. 9 to 10 feet, 30c; 8 to 9 feet, 25c; 7 to 8 feet, 15c; 5 to 7 feet, \$8.00 per 100.

Cottonwood. The Yellow Cottonwood of the Missouri river is harder than the Poplars. Very symmetrical and rapid in growth; perfectly hardy in far western Nebraska, far superior to the western types of cottonwood. It has been tested in extreme western Nebraska and is being planted very freely in the west half of the state. 10 to 12 feet, 50c; 9 to 10 feet, 35c; 8 to 9 feet, 30c; 7 to 8 feet, 25c.

FOREST TREES—Strong, Heavy Seedlings

Elm. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.00 per hundred.

Cottonwood. Plant eighteen to twenty-four inches, 50c per hundred; \$4.00 per thousand; two to three feet, 2-year, \$1.00 per hundred; \$7.00 per thousand; three to four feet, 2-year, \$1.50 per hundred.

Russian Golden Willow. Very valuable for securing a quick, dense windbreak. One row of R. G. Willow will check wind and snow as effectively as three or four rows of ash. We quote them as follows: Plants two to three feet, \$3.00 per hundred.

Black Locust. We have a superior stock of black locust, plants well ripened, carefully wintered in earth, in the best of condition. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.00 per hundred; \$6.00 per thousand.

Catalpa Speciosa. We have planted some 2,000,000 of these trees on contracts. We annually gather seeds from trees of our own planting. We believe our strain of seeds to be Speciosa, or hardy variety. The demand for this tree is rapidly increasing. The Union Pacific Railroad Company planted 100,000 of them last spring near North Platte. Plants twelve to eighteen inches, \$1.00 per hundred; \$7.00 per thousand.

Russian Mulberry. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.00 per hundred. In eastern Nebraska, plant for shelter belts and to feed the birds. Not hardy west.

Honey Locust. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.00 per hundred; two to three feet, 2-year, \$2.00 per hundred.



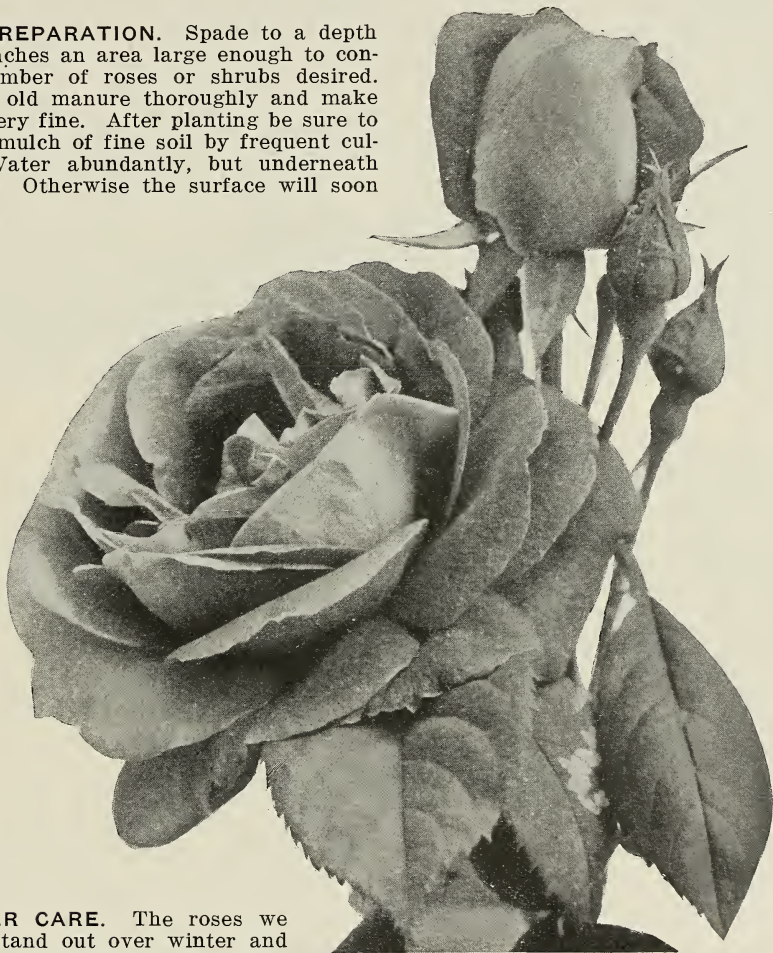
FREQUENT SHALLOW CULTIVATION RETAINS MOISTURE.

ROSES—Heavy Two-Year-Old Bushes

These are very different from the tiny roses sent out from greenhouses which require extreme care. Our roses are all grown in the field where they are cultivated like corn. In this manner they become thoroughly inured to outdoor culture.

We send them out as fine, heavy, well developed bushes, that often blossom freely the first summer.

SOIL PREPARATION. Spade to a depth of twenty inches an area large enough to contain the number of roses or shrubs desired. Mix in fine old manure thoroughly and make the whole very fine. After planting be sure to maintain a mulch of fine soil by frequent cultivation. Water abundantly, but underneath the surface. Otherwise the surface will soon bake.



Paul Neyron

WINTER CARE. The roses we offer will stand out over winter and do not require taking up. Protect the roots with ample mulching, using fine, old manure, leaves or hay. It is best to tie up even hardy roses before winter sets in. A little care will render them perfectly safe.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

Alfred Colcomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and globular shaped; very fragrant and a superb rose.

Anne De Diesbach. Beautiful shade of carmine; very large and fragrant; quite hardy and a good forcing rose.

General Jacqueminot. One of the most popular of the red roses; brilliant crimson, large and very effective, very fragrant and one of the hardiest.

Coquette Des Alps. White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a free bloomer.

STOCK GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN PERFECT CONDITION.

ROSES—HYBRID PERPETUALS—Continued

- Baron De Bonstetten.** Rich, velvety maroon, large and full; a splendid sort.
- Krau Karl Druschki.** Very large, perfect form and snow white; a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.
- John Hopper.** Bright rose with carmine center; large and full; very free bloomer and a standard rose.
- Magna Charta.** Extra large and full, bright rosy-pink; a profuse boomer and very hardy.
- Mme. Charles Wood.** Very bright rich cherry-red; early; profuse bloomer.
- Marshall P. Wilder.** Extra large, full deep red; a free bloomer and very handsome.
- Margaret Dickson.** Beautiful form, white with pale flesh center; petals very large; fragrant.
- Mrs. John Laing.** Soft pink, beautiful form, exceedingly fragrant and very free flowering.
- Paul Neyron.** Said to be the largest rose in cultivation; bright, clear pink; very fragrant, hardy, and a strong grower.
- Prince Camille De Rohan.** Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black, large and full; a beautiful sort.
- Ulrich Brunner.** Rich crimson-scarlet, highly perfumed, vigorous and hardy; a very desirable sort.

CLIMBING ROSES

- Baltimore Belle.** A rapid growing, dark leaved Prairie Rose; blooms in large clusters of pale blush and white flowers late in the season.
- Prairie Queen.** A rapid climber; flowers are very large; a bright rosy-red, changing lighter as the flowers open; strong and vigorous.

RAMBLER ROSES

Prices—Large, heavy, two-year old bushes, ready to blossom, 35c each.

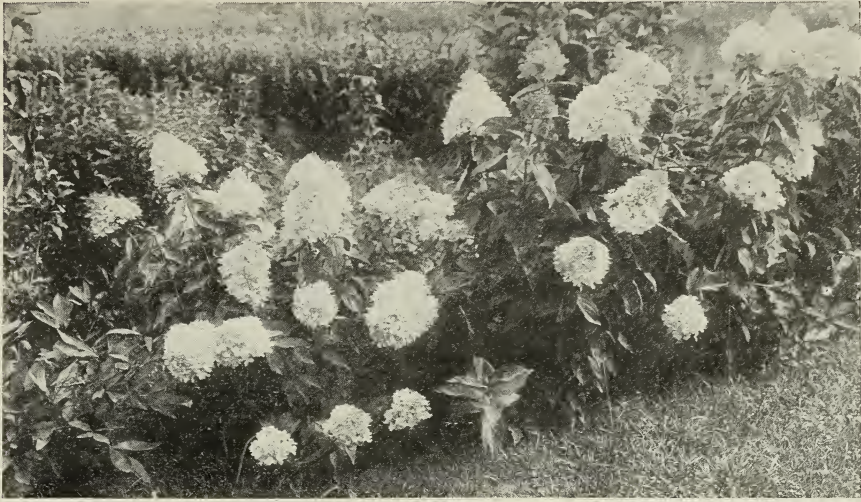
Special Offer—Twelve roses, or roses and shrubs—your own assortment, for \$4.00, and beautiful Crimson Rambler free.

- Crimson Rambler.** The best known and most popular of all the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 to 25 perfectly shaped blossoms of a rich glowing crimson; when in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mat of rich red flowers; perfectly hardy everywhere.
- Dorothy Perkins.** This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30 and are a beautiful shell pink; the individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler. A valuable acquisition to the climbing roses.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

- Scarlet Honeysuckle.** Very hardy, in bloom from June to November; 25c.
- Hydrangea.** One of the best shrubs for late summer and autumn blooming. Hardy; 25c.
- Peonies. Assorted.** Very hardy and desirable; 25c each; \$3.00 per dozen.
- Snowball.** Very hardy and easily grown. Two to three feet, 25c; three to four feet, very strong and well rooted bushes, 50c.
- Ampelopsis Quinquifolia.** Virginia Creeper; very hardy; 35c each.
- Purple Leaf Barberry.** Foliage and berry of a reddish purple. Fine as single shrubs or particularly beautiful as an ornamental hedge. Very hardy. Two to three feet, for lawn planting, 30c each. Purple Leaf Barberry, for hedging, twelve to eighteen inches, \$10.00 per 100.
- Spirea Van Houtii.** Beautiful, hardy; will grow anywhere. Fine, large, heavy bushes, ready to blossom abundantly at once, four years old, 35c. Strong two-year bushes, 25c.
- Lilac. Purple.** Two to three feet, 25c each. Red, two to three feet, 25c each.
- Berberis Thunbergii.** Best ornamental hedge, twelve to eighteen inches. Transplanted. Stocky; \$10.00 per 100.
- Those who desire an ornamental hedge of privet should use Ligustrum Ibot, much harder than either California privet or the Privet Amurinsis. We have these in fine plants. The privet carries beautiful foliage and will be found very attractive for those who desire an ornamental border or dense hedge.
- Ligustrum Ibot.** Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$8.00 per hundred.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued



Hydrangea.

Ligustrum Ovalifolium. Commonly known as California privet. Strong plants eighteen to twenty-four inches (not hardy in western Nebraska), \$6.00 per hundred.

Cornus Siberica. Red Dogwood, 35c.

This shrub carries a brilliant, carmine color, very attractive in winter.

Clematis. Jackmanii, purple, 50c.

Clematis, Ramona, lavender, 50c.

Clematis, Paniculata, 35c.

Clematis Peniculata blooms profusely late in the season and is useful for covering porches or summer houses.

EVERGREENS

The roots of the evergreens contain resinous sap. This on exposure to the sun, air or wind hardens and does not again liquify. That an evergreen should be fresh and bright in the top is not always sufficient. The roots should have been handled with such care as to retain all of their original strength and vigor. The roots of an evergreen require a great deal more care than the roots of deciduous trees. We suggest therefore that in handling evergreens of the size of two feet and upward it would be far better to purchase those which we describe as "balled in earth."

In digging these the workmen take the burlap to the nursery row. The trees are dug up with a quantity of earth on the roots, and this earth is sewed up in burlap. The roots of the trees are thus protected from exposure to the air and such trees may be transplanted with confidence.

Black Hill Spruce. Twelve to fifteen inches, 35c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

White Pine. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, 40c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Arbor Vitae. Cedar, twenty-four to thirty inches, 40c each.

Scotch Pine. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$4.00 per dozen; two to three feet, \$6.00 per dozen.

Norway Spruce. Twelve to eighteen inches, \$2.00 per dozen; eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$3.00 per dozen.

The small sizes can be packed in boxes in earth, or heavily packed in moss with safety.

STOCK GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN PERFECT CONDITION.

PREMIUMS for CASH WITH ORDER

It means less book-keeping for us where all cash is sent with your order. To show our appreciation and at the same time give you the benefit of a cash discount we make the following offer:

On orders amounting to \$5.00 or over, all cash with order, the customer is allowed to select 50c worth of ornamentals or small fruits---his own selection.

On orders amounting to \$10.00 or over, all cash with order the customer is allowed to select \$1.00 worth of ornamentals or small fruits---his own selection.

On all orders amounting to over \$15.00 we allow a straight ten per cent discount when all cash accompanies the order.

CORRESPOND EARLY

before the big rush of delivery. Remember that it is difficult to answer correspondence as fully as might be desired while packing thousands of orders in the few short weeks of spring. We invite anyone who may receive this catalogue to feel perfectly free at all times to write us for information upon such horticultural subjects as they may be interested in.

We may not be able to answer all questions to your entire satisfaction, but you are freely welcome to such knowledge as we possess.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO

THE CRETE NURSERIES

CRETE, NEBRASKA